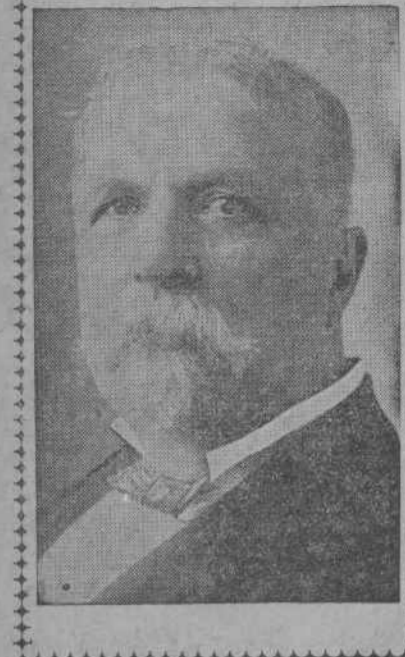


HOW DEWEY PLANNED TO SMASH CAMARA'S FLEET AT MANILA.

An interesting Chapter of War History, Hitherto Unpublished, Now Made Public---Would Have Left the Harbor Open and Repeated the Battle of May Day.



Murat Halstead.

He tells how Admiral Dewey planned to repeat the battle of Manila had Camara reached the Philippines.

By Murat Halstead.

It is a marvellously interesting and highly important chapter of history that the Sunday Journal spread before the nations of the earth in the "official cipher" dispatches of Blanco, Admiral Cervera, Premier Sagasta, the Madrid Government and Spanish spies. The internal evidence of the genuineness of the dispatches is absolute. The effect of their publication will be wholesome and influential upon the public opinion of the world.

The admission by the Spanish Government of the utter hopelessness of the continuance of the war is as timely as it is true. This publication amounts to an exposure of the false pretensions of the Spaniards regarding the Philippines. The public character damaged is Captain-General Blanco. The clear, good judgment of Admiral Cervera is manifest in his dispatches. The confidence of Blanco that the Spanish fleet could escape from Santiago unscathed caused the catastrophe from which there was no recovery. He is a man of visions.

Cervera was correct in holding that the fleet should do its fighting through its men in the trenches before Santiago, and be, when there was no hope, destroyed in the harbor rather than outside. Blanco's urgency that the war should be continued shows the infirmity of his judgment. When he claimed still to have great defensive potentiality and called for food and ammunition to be smuggled into Havana, the confession of lack of vital supplies contradicted his presumption. He was looking to a cheap method of augmentation of his reputation as a fighting man.

The revelations to Europe contained in the secret dispatches will carry dismay into the official circle of Madrid.

Of course I have no knowledge of the ways and means by which the cable eiphers were procured with perfect translation and interpretation, but some eiphers came into my reserved information when at Havana for the Journal that enable me to triangulate the situation and make a guess. It is sufficient to know, however, that a lively and lurid page has been added to the history of the war with Spain, and that it must be followed fast by the treaty of peace fixing the title of civilization to the permanency of our possession of the Philippines.

The cable that relates the scheme entertained in Madrid to send the naval

forces of Spain, including Cervera's fleet, to the Philippines to destroy Admiral Dewey's victorious squadron possesses something more than ordinary significance. It shows in the first place the wisdom of the obstinacy of Admiral Dewey in holding on at Manila. The result of his policy after the destruction of the Spanish squadron on the 1st of May, staying and holding the key of the Philippines was first the establishment of our title to occupation and possession of the archipelago, and second it caused a division of opinion as to the management of the Spanish navy and a diversion.

Perhaps Europe has forgotten by this time that European opinion except in England early last Spring was that the Spanish navy was more than a match for ours. The most sagacious movement the Spaniards could have made when the May Day news from Manila reached Madrid would have been to send all their available fighting ships to the Sea of China. This may not have seemed promising, but it was the only chance Spain had to make a stroke that might have done a heavy mischief.

I happen to have heard at Manila what the plan of Admiral Dewey was in case Camara's Cadiz fleet that ventured into the Suez Canal had pushed on, with the two battle ships, the Pelayo and the Carlos Quinto, and the rest.

There was a crisis at the time General Merritt sailed from San Francisco on an unarmed and unescorted ship, a part of whose cargo was gold coin, the news being that the Cadiz fleet was moving eastward in the Mediterranean at an average speed of ten knots an hour. General Merritt found the monitor Monadnock leisurely undergoing fine touches at Honolulu, and that the Monterey was hurrying on. There were reports of loose Spanish gunboats lurking in some of the Spanish islands, and efforts were made to have our transports armed and that they should proceed in pairs to give mutual support. Merritt proceeded with all haste, hoping to overtake the Monterey.

Admiral Dewey had news that seemed to settle it, that the Spaniards were rushing their strongest battle ships through the Red Sea. He had the official reports, and the Hong Kong newspaper news, including dispatches from a distinguished editor to his correspondent on the Asiatic coast, that he must not try to return to Europe because the Red Sea was blocked by the Spaniards on the way to Asian waters.

It was ascertained at Manila by careful measurements and close calculations that if Camara's fleet could maintain its Mediterranean speed through the Red

Sea the Indian Ocean and Sea of China, he would arrive at Manila two days before the China and transports with General Greene and his division could get there, and that General Merritt, with the transports carrying McArthur's division, would be considerably behind, and the two monitors so urgently called for by Admiral Dewey to give him the force necessary to make sure of his physical ability to hold the waters and shores he had won would not get along on time to be in the fight.

Admiral Dewey and General Thomas M. Anderson, commanding the first division of the American Army of the Philippines, held a conference of the utmost gravity, and the substance of it has been accurately, but unofficially, reported. The Admiral had reached a decision as to the course he would take if it became certain Camara was coming with the Pelayo and the Carlos Quinto and others of the squadron. Dewey had no battle ships, having destroyed the squadron of Montojo with protected cruisers, and received afterward only an additional cruiser, the Charleston.

He resolved to make ready for a move and go with all his ships, the war boats and transports, to the northern coast of the Island of Luzon and wait for the monitors known to be on the way, returning to Manila promptly when they arrived "to destroy a second Spanish fleet."

He was certain of victory with the monitors. Without them there was a large element of doubt, with many chances that some of his ships would be crippled in the combat, and his fleet's efficiency in the case of foreign complications dangerously reduced.

General Anderson naturally asked the Admiral what the infantry division would do while he was waiting for the monitors. Of course he could not remain at Cavite under the fire of a Spanish fleet in command of the bay. The Admiral told the General he had "better take to the woods."

Anderson said that was all right; he would take with him all the rations and ammunition for rifles and field pieces that could be transported, and "while you are waiting on the north coast, I will conquer the island." It will be noted that the contingency of a desperate effort by the Spaniards to get even with Dewey was seriously contemplated both at Madrid and Manila, and no doubt at Washington also.

Brooklyn, Nov. 20.

HANNA FAVORS EXTRA SESSION.

Says It Is Necessary to Act on a Financial Measure.

IS THE PRESIDENT FOR IT?

McKinley's Other Spokesman, Grosvenor, Says There'll Be No Extra Session.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Friends of currency reform want an extra session of Congress immediately after March 4. Speaker Reed and his friends oppose the extra session idea. What the Administration desires is not absolutely known, though General Grosvenor, supposed to be the mouthpiece of the President in the House, says no extra session will be called. On the other hand, Senator Hanna, who is the personal representative of the President in the Senate, claims that one is necessary.

It seems now that the matter of currency reform is one of the main issues for an extra session of the Fifty-sixth Congress. The fate of the Currency Reform bill now before the House in the approaching regular session will have much to do with the outlook. So far Speaker Reed has refused to let the matter come before the House. When the fight for currency reform was begun at the last session, Mr. Reed was opposed to any legislation whatever. It is said, though, that the pressure on him became so great that he promised that the bill should be taken up at the short session.

The measure is known as the McCleary bill, and while not as radical as the Monetary Commission bill, would generally please currency reformers. If the bill passes the House the programme of the friends of currency reform is to appeal to Senator Jones and other Democrats on the Senate Finance Committee, to permit hearings before that body.

Will Argue for the Bill.

Should this request be granted, former Senator Edmunds, former Secretary Fairchild and other currency reformers will come to Washington and present arguments in favor of the proposed law. It is not expected that the Senate will pass the bill, but the friends of the measure believe that, if their views can be thoroughly presented, the way will be clear for consideration at the extra session of the Senate.

It is this certainty of non-action on the part of the Senate which makes the House should pass the McCleary bill, that makes the currency reformers so anxious for an extra session. They argue that the Republican party is pledged to currency reform, and that the sooner the question is met the sooner will the uncertainty in commercial and financial circles be removed. The law could be passed in ninety days, so that the beginning of the new fiscal year it could be on the statute books, and would give a year to run before the next Presidential election. These gentlemen hope to bring the President to their views before the winter is over.

WOMAN "VAG" WAS ONCE WELL TO DO.

To Save Former Friends from Shame "Mary Brown" Hides Her Real Name.

A sad specimen of the female vagrant is the one who gave the name of Mary Brown in the West Side Court yesterday morning. Her conversation showed her a woman who has had superior educational advantages, but this was not apparent from her appearance.

Policeman Lavin, of the Court Squad, found the woman in a cellar in Tenth avenue, near Forty-ninth street, shivering with cold and muddled from the effects of liquor. She fought vigorously against arrest. When arraigned before Magistrate Wheeler her face was bloated, her eyes were surrounded by a hat trimmed with three bedraggled plumes.

"Just put me down as Mary Brown," she said. "My real name I prefer to keep hidden. My address? That's a funny question to ask a woman like me. I lived in a house once, not far from here, and was well-to-do, and there are men and women who are warm and comfortable to-day who would start with surprise did they know my plight."

The Magistrate sent her to the Island. Policeman Lavin said the building in the cellar of which she was found was unoccupied. There was no furniture in the cellar, only a pile of rags on which the woman slept.

CAFFERY FOR THE JOURNAL'S PLAN.

"Dig the Isthmian Canal," Says the Louisiana Senator.

UNCLE SAM MUST OWN IT.

Private Construction of the Great Waterway Not Favored.

Washington, Nov. 20.—"The nation that controls the seas is the nation that will control any canal cutting the ligament that connects North and South America together," said Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, to a Journal representative, in answer to a question concerning the construction and control of the Nicaraguan canal by the United States.

"I am heartily in favor of building a canal," he said, "and so are the American people. I favor its construction under the direct control of the United States, and without the interposition of any company with their alleged concessions. The Maritime Canal Company, of New York, was organized ten years ago for the purpose of constructing the Nicaraguan canal. Originally it desired nothing from the United States except its good will. For the past four or five years it has been knocking at the doors of Congress for an appropriation of \$100,000,000 to enable it to construct a canal and in the same breath stating that the canal from the start would be a paying investment."

"If so, why did it not construct the canal and receive all the benefits derived by the owners of a paying investment, instead of coming to Congress asking for a huge appropriation which the taxpayers of the country would have to advance? This company, in my opinion, is of no account."

Company Wants Uncle Sam's Aid.

"It has not and never had the capital necessary for the construction of this canal. It has no equipment, it has no tools. It has not staked a spade in the ground, but is crying at the doors of Congress for an appropriation to enable it to construct a canal for which the company originally said it had all the necessary capital to construct."

"Another company, the Cragin-Eyre Company, has a project on foot also for the construction of this canal. I know nothing about its financial responsibility. It may have the concessions it alleges to possess, but why should not the United States, if it is going to guarantee the bonds of any company to construct the canal and advance the money on the bonds, build the canal directly itself, without the interposition of a private corporation, thus obviating the chance of misappropriation of funds."

French Company at Work.

"These two corporations are said to be American. There is another company of French origin and capital, the Panama Canal Company. This company has already constructed three-eighths of the forty-one straits necessary to dig from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. It has to-day 3,000 men at work digging the canal. The projected Nicaraguan Canal is three or four times as long. All the companies that profess to have concessions are willing to build it, but expect wind instead of money in its construction and while protesting that it is the most advantageous undertaking have done nothing."

"The Panama Company has shown its faith in its work. I am committed to none of these companies, and believe that Congress should first decide between the Panama Company and the other Nicaraguan Canal companies, all of which are on paper. If the decision is against the Panama Company then the Government should take control of the Panama Canal itself, or by digging the Nicaraguan Canal itself."

"The Panama company, it may be said, while constituted up to its present state by French capital, is not under the control of the French Government and, as I said in the beginning, any canal constructed across the Isthmus by capitalists of any country or by any country should necessarily be under the control of that country having command of the sea through its naval strength."

Funeral of Colonel Williams.

West Point, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The body of the late Colonel Charles W. Williams, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., arrived here by boat this afternoon and was interred in the Government cemetery, with honors. The deceased was a distinguished officer and quartermaster of the military Academy eight years ago. He died of yellow fever at Havana on the 10th inst. He was the father of Cadet Richard Williams, fourth class.

Improved Service, New York to Cleveland, O., via Pennsylvania.

Commencing Saturday, 10th, through Pullman Sleeping Car will be attached to the 7:30 P. M. train from foot of West 22d st., arriving Cleveland 11:30 A. M.



Alice Amelia McKinley, Who Became a Sailor Girl.

She is only eighteen years old, but has seen much hard service before the mast. Finally the handsome young sailor confessed to a skipper that she was masquerading, and he shipped her to London. Thence she was sent here by the authorities, arriving in the steamer of the Paris last Friday. The immigration officials have detained her pending an investigation.

ALICE, THE SAILOR GIRL, SPINS HER SEA YARN.

Alice Amelia McKinley, the eighteen-year-old girl who astonished the crew of a British ship a few months ago by announcing that she, apparently a sailor laddie, was just an ordinary girl, is detained at Ellis Island, pending the investigation of a special board of inquiry.

This remarkable young woman arrived in this port on Friday, in the steamer of the American liner Paris. She was not permitted to land because she had no money and because the immigration authorities were not satisfied as to the girl's character.

She told the officials of the Barge Office that the president of the Scandinavian Temperance Home in London had written to the head of the New York Woman's Christian Temperance Union concerning her. No representative of this body met the girl sailor.

In the hope that some one might vouch for the young woman, and thus assure the Commissioner of Immigration that she would not become a pauper, she was held in the "pen" at the Barge Office for several hours yesterday morning. But her friends failed to appear and the Ellis Island ferryboat, among many other disappointed passengers, carried the adventurous young woman back to the old steamship Narragansett, anchored off the island.

While the sailor girl was in the Barge Office a missionary talked with her and

Says She Went Before the Mast "Just Because She Liked It."

for me in the end, and I was forced to reveal myself to the captain. I was getting too nervous. So, between Las Palmas and Cagliari, in the Sardinias, I went to Captain Ferry, of the Blaenavon, and told him what I was."

The young woman speaks quietly and without bragado. She has adopted none of the profanity of the sea, and while her language abounds in nautical terms, they are chosen with feminine regard for the proprieties. To see her is to believe that she could easily have played the part. She is rather small, trimly and strongly built and has rather large hands and feet. Her eyes are large and cool black, and her nose somewhat prominent. With her short black hair her face is not unlike a handsome boy's. Her voice is also part of her fortune, being somewhat low pitched. Her case has excited much sympathy among those who are executing Uncle Sam's stringent immigration laws.

She made a similar impression in London, where her peculiar life excited much comment in the newspapers.

BLOWN TO DEATH IN PARIS CAFE.

Paris, Nov. 20.—A terrific explosion occurred this afternoon in the Cafe du Chameau, underneath the offices of the Havas News Agency.

A woman was killed outright and eight other persons were seriously injured. It is thought that the explosion was due to ignited gas, but there are rumors of an anarchist plot.

PATRIOTISM FROM DR. CROWE'S PULPIT.

He Proclaims Himself as Not Afraid of National Expansion.

IMPERIALISM A BUGABOO.

He Scoffs at the Idea That the Republic Can Ever Change.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe preached yesterday morning upon "Imperialism and Expansion" at the Church of the Eternal Hope, in West Eighty-first street. He referred to the President's Thanksgiving proclamation and undertook to answer the question, "Have we any ground for national thanksgiving this year?"

"Only one short year ago," said he, "we were still firmly fixed in the traditions that had come down to us from the time of Washington. At that time no one would have dreamed that by now we should have passed beyond our natural boundaries, the two oceans. They were regarded as our fortresses, the boundaries which cut us off from the nations of Europe, as we thought in accordance with the manifest purpose of God."

"One year ago we believed in the basic principle of American isolation—and it was perhaps the only principle we all believed in."

Dr. Crowe then described the remarkable change which had come about in so short a time. "At first," said he, "we tried to apologize for the change, and said we could hardly have been expected to anticipate the achievements of Dewey. Then the soldiers came home, and we wanted to honor them with office, and apologies seemed rather out of place. Since the election, however, there has been a most astonishing change of sentiment, and prominent citizens everywhere are declaring they had been expansionists all along."

"The work that General Wood is doing in Santiago," continued Dr. Crowe, "cleaning the streets, building reservoirs, sewers and docks, lowering the death rate, that does not look like tyranny. I am told our real crime is that this expansion business is one vast money-making scheme. Frankly, I say that. If Americans shall make money while developing these colonies, I see no great harm in it."

"I know what imperialism means in Germany and Russia, but we have no cause for alarm here, whom we elect and whom we can dispose of. I am unable to see how this Republican Government can transform itself into an imperial one."

In concluding, Dr. Crowe warned his hearers that we need not expect that everything would come smoothly. He saw no reason to doubt, however, that, in the long run, we could do just as well as England.

FEWER BRIDES IN JERSEY NOW.

Because of Stringent Laws the Marriages Have Decreased 4,958 in One Year.

Marriages have fallen off 4,958 in New Jersey in the last year, according to advance sheets of the annual report of the State Board of Health. The total number of marriages in the State during the last twelve months is 13,213 as against 18,171 in 1897.

This shrinkage is due to the passage last Winter of a law which provided that non-residents of the State who go there to be married must take with them affidavits from the parents of the woman in the case showing that they are not opposed to the alliance. Last year 4,000 couples crossed the State line to wed. This year there were only 202 couples.

The law enacted last Winter was due more to the abuse of their privileges by preachers and justices of the peace at Camden than to any other cause. Cabaret attendants themselves at the ferries in that city, and as soon as a couple appeared, drove them to the proper person. The minister then shared his fee with the cabby. Several of the most ambitious parsons advertised in the Philadelphia papers. Considering \$3 an average fee for marrying non-residents, the New Jersey ministers have lost in the last year \$8,484.

Railway Men Killed by Explosion.

Lima, O., Nov. 20.—A freight locomotive on the Chicago & Erie Railroad exploded near here this morning, killing David Little, the fireman, and probably fatally injuring Walter Shirliff, engineer; Edward Quick, conductor, and Frank Smith, brakeman. About twenty-five cars were wrecked and the track was blocked.

LESS MILK FOR POOR; CHILDREN SUFFER.

Rise in the Price Affects the Dwellers in the Tenements.

CONSUMERS ARE LOSERS.

The Present Quart, Which is Always Generous, Must Be Reduced.

The action of the wholesale Milk Dealers' Association in raising the price of milk affected a host of small grocers and delicatessen store keepers yesterday. In a few days it will affect the tenement dwellers, who will probably have to pay one cent per quart more in the form of a reduced quart as a consequence of the wholesalers' deciding to raise the price one fourth of a cent per quart to the retailers.

The raise in the price will be almost universal, both association and non-association wholesalers deciding to put on the extra price. Milk is the chief of life to the puny children of the East Side, and any increase in price will therefore be followed by suffering in the tenements. The delicatessen store keepers in consequence fear to raise the price to their customers, but profits on milk are light and a cut will be made in the quantity.

Milk has been very cheap for some time on the East Side, and all honest delicatessen store keepers give what they call a "good quart" to their customers. That is to say, they give something over a quart, but now they will give an exact quart for the former price of a quart.

M. Herkusteln, a delicatessen storekeeper, at No. 220 East Tenth street, said yesterday:

"In the delicatessen and grocery stores a quart of milk has been usually like a growler pint of beer—a good deal over the regular measure—but now a quart will have to be a real quart. Of course, this will be a hardship on the consumers, but it cannot be avoided."

Some of the labor leaders believe that a raise in the price of milk will come hard on the children of the poor.

"The laws against adulterating milk," said William B. Lehman, delegate of the Germania Workers' Union, "make it hardly worth while for small dealers to water milk. The penalties are too severe. The small dealers will give a smaller quantity. This means much to the poor, as in large families of working people an expenditure must be nicely adjusted to make both ends meet every week."

NO WASTE OF WORDS.

Evidence Which Is Right to the Point and Reliable.

Judge Frank Ives, of District Court of Crookston, Minn., says: For some time I have used Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets with seeming great benefit with few exceptions. I have not been so free from indigestion in twenty-five years.

George W. Roosevelt, U. S. Consul to Brussels, Belgium: Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, so pleasant to take, convenient to carry, give keen appetite, perfect digestion.

Mr. W. D. Tomlin, mechanical engineer, Duluth, Minn.: One box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets has done its work, and I am again gaining flesh and strength.

O. E. Ransor, Hustonville, Ky.: I was distressed and annoyed for two years with throwing up food, often two or three times a day; had no certainty of retaining a meal if I ate one. Four boxes of the tablets from my druggist have fully cured me. I find them pleasant to take, so efficient to carry.

Rev. G. D. Brown, Mondovi, Wis.: The effects of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are simply marvellous; a quite hearty dinner of broiled beefsteak causes no distress since I began their use.

Over six thousand people in the State of Michigan alone in 1894 were cured of stomach troubles by Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Full sized packages may be found at all druggists at 50 cents, or sent by mail on receipt of price from F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. Send for little book on stomach diseases, mailed free.